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THE INDERSOCKED, PROBLEM AND APPTER
THE CASE OF THE CONTROL OF THE Gold Pen or Pocket Buife! A LARGE VARIETY, AND TO BE MAD AT For sale Price s carrie and By Cultivation of Coffee in Various

Countries.

(Concluded from our last.)

should be done twice if practicable before crop. If They soon turn into vegetable mould, and the loosening of the soil and cutting of the long fibrous roots very much invigorate the trees. In the same be buried with great advantage to the surrounding' than two, or at most three crops; it should then be coved to make room for a fresh one. As the same wood never bosrs twice, the branches, if allowed to bear more than three crops, degenerate. extremities. No definite rule can be given for pruning old frees, however, as M. Saboundlere informs us much depends upon their condition. He states that he took charge of an estate, some portions of it at a great elevation. The trees had not been pruned for some years, and were a mass of thick cross brunches and matted leaves; a man might have made a bed on the top of them. It would never have done to reduce these trees at once to mere primarics or parrot-poles. The course pursued was to saw out the cross branches, and open out the centre of the trees about eighteen inches in circumference; then to take off and thin out about half the remaining wood : the effect was wonderful. They were afterwards handled once or twice, and the result has been a very good crop on a property which had not yielded a remunerative one for many years. This pruning also seemed to drive away the coffee bug. and much reduced its ravages. Only during the three or four days of blossom time is it advisable to stop pruning, otherwise, much damage may be dope, and the crop lost. After the blossom, and when It has set, all the more care is needed to prune with caution, the branches being retained, while those which abould have come off, even if they have crop upon them, must not be left. Sufficient pruning must be done to insure a supply of new wood, and to give health and vigor to the tree to mature its erop. It has been effectually proved that draining to present wash and waste of soil, and a system of maouring while the trees are still young and vigorous, tend to prolong the age of estates. There is no doubt that, under such a system, coffee trees may have as long an existence as other evergreens, excepting, of course, such contingencies as over-bearing, attacks of grabs, the tap-root coming in contact with rock, or becoming rotten from swampy soil, all of which being the tree to promuture decay. For that destructive scenarge, the coffee bug, the following remedy has been tried with great success:to apply saltpetre in a finely-powdered state, dusted

over the tree when wet with rain or dew, Concerning manures much has been written; but it is found by experience that those are the best which are in general use; these consist of boxedust, poonac, guano, lime, salts, wood ashes, burnt clay, pulp, and last, but not least, cattle manure. Compost should be applied above the tree in semicircular holes; they should be filled in with any prusings or vegetable matter at hand, and then corred by the loose top soil; the new earth from the holes should be used to cover the roots. The earth over the manure should be well trodden down, to precent its being washed away by beavy rains, or turned up by careless weeders. The next process consists of picking, curing, and despatching the cop to market. When coolies are mured out for guthering or picking they are provided with what is called in planter parlance a gunny Eag, holding from two to three bushels. They have also smaller sucks deped round their waist; late these they first col lect the berries, and then fill the larger vessels. When fully ripe, the sooner the coffee is pulped the better, otherwise it heats and the color of the parchaver is specied. In dry weather it is sometimes necessary tendency of the Government of the Netherlands frequently turned? to sprinkle water over the cherry, and to let it sonk for some hours to make it pulpable, since it passed through the pulpers in a dry state, it would be much

cut and damaged.

Among other items to be observed in the culture. of coffee, the following are of important and practical value. The truit should be gathered in when resembling cherries; it should then be measured and thrown into a loft above the pulper is a boxp. It should be submitted to the first process of machinery, the pulper, within twenty four hours after, z day and a night, for the process of fermentation; the mucitarinous matter is then to be washed off. A fall associment of German, French and Eng. In an hour or so the codice may then be removed for curing; it is there spread out thisly and exposed to the sun, which will in eight or nine hours absorb all the water, and leave the coffee fit for bousing. When coffee is perfectly cured-which is generally secretained by threshing out a few berries in one's bands, and seeing if it has attained its borny blue color-it is then fit for milling, which is the second process it has to undergo by machinery. Here the pareliment and silver skins are dislodged from the berry by means of the friction of a large roffer passing over the produce in a wooden trough. It is then submitted to the fanter or winnowing muchise, and the coffee passed through two or three sleves white it comes away perfectly clean, and thus, being sized, hand picked, and packed, it is forwarded by

mules or railroad to market. A recent Eastern travelier. Rickmore informs us. that is the large wooden store bouses, where the coffee is received from the interior and kept for exportation the rich aromatic fragrance given out by the erry differs much more than any one would believe from the ordinary fragrance to which we are accestomed. Here'lt is stored to begs just as it comes in from the plantations. "In order that I might see what superior coffee the Minahassa produces," he says, "the Besident had several bugs opened. I found the kernels, instead of being opeque, and having, as we usually see them, a tinge of brospe, were translucent and of a greenish blue color. The best are those which have these characteristics, and at the same time are very hard. One of the first plants raised at Batavia was sent to Holland, where t bore fruit, and the plants from its were carried to Surinam, where they flourished, and in 1715 coffee hegan to be an article of export from that port. Ten years later it was introduced into the French and and English islands of the West Indies, having pretionally been successively introduced into Java and Bolland. I am told it was first brought here from Java by a native prince, and the remarkable musner in which it thrived having attracted the attention of the officials, more targe were placed. There has been a steady increase both in the number of trees and to the quantity of fruit they have yielded; but yet not more than half the number are planted that might be if the population was sufficiently great to ske care of them. With such an enormous yield a large surplish is left in the hands of the government after it has paid the natives who exists at a the percentage to the colers, and the cost of transportation from the small storehouses in the interior to the large warehouses on the coast, from which it is put on board ressels for shipment to Europe and

America."
When Arabia enjoyed the exclusive monopoly of coffice, it was not suspected that one day the Island of Java would furnish for the use of the civilized world over 130,000,000 the per annum. The selection of soil and situation best spited for the growth and culture of codice in Java differs little essentially from that of other Oriental plantations. Valleys lying between high mountains are preferred here for growing coffee, because the soll which is washed to the low lands; the valleys themselves are of the sacks, while in the Brazilian financial year of 1871 proper moisture, since the hills surrounding them

attract the rain.
The labor by which the codies is planted in Java, and its produce collected, is iccluded among the the delitery of it halo the government stores among plantations 60 the West fadies have as largely as-

etta forced deliveries at inadequate rates. planet was principally confined to the Sanda da-lights; there was but comparatively few plantations in the eastern districts, and the produce which they were capable of plantage of the produce which they were capable of plantage of the produce which they tenth part of the whole, but under the administra-tion of Marshal Decodals this plant sourced the soil destined for the conditions of the people; every other kind of collivation was made assertment to it, and the withering effects of a government me. In South America, about the Caritheau again becomes it to land, when the response throughout on the first annuancement of prace in 1814, many other kind of collivation was made assertment to it, and the withering effects of a government me. In South America, about the continued on the Costs Firms of past affects of a government me. In South America, about the South America, and the carity to South America, about the South American of the Caritheau were disposed in the meshes of the sembles of the Caritheau the South Internation to the Caritheau were disposed in the meshes of the subject in the South American of the Caritheau were

instances by no means favorable to the cultivation, premiums for the most improved machinery and in-

500 plants were the prescribed allotment. The United States and Holland are the principal The next thing is order is the handling, which merkets for Java coffee, and it is distinguished into Parahiba and in the province of San Paulo; but pale yellow and brown, varieties which depend on every year is more widely cultivated, and a considerthe force on the estate admit of it, the printings the curing and the age of the commodity, and not on able quantity is now grown in provinces farther should be buried in trenches between the trees, the modes of culture or any difference in the plants northward. It can be planted by burying the seeds which yield them.

manner the young wood, after the searching, may stored in Java, loses the first arear eight per cent., two years; those detached from the earth will not trees. No branch should be allowed to bear more two per cent, after which it continues stationary such shrubs die. In the province of San Paulo and

fee of commerce. improvement caused by keeping Jara coffee is owing | San Paulo, one thousand trees have yielded 6,400 into mere whips, bearing only a few berries at the to the evaporation of the caffele acid, which is the pounds; but this is rare. In the province of Rio do principle that imparts the harsh, bitter, and as- Janeiro, trees are generally cut down every fifteen tringent taste, which cannot be disguised. It is years; there are some caffers, however, which convery much the same change that takes place in fine | those to bear several years longer. As a general brands of wine, which acquire their rich, mellow | rule they are not allowed to exceed eight feet in flavors only by age. Old Government Java coffee height, so as to be in reach. There are three gather has always been highly prized by epicures. Although | ings in the year, and the berries are spread out apo there is some shrinkage in weight caused by keeping coffee for a length of time, still the great improvement and increased value more than counterbalance. The hull by machinery, and afterwards conveyed to this loss. By excefully examining brown and pale | market. Java coffee, much difference will be found in the smell of the raw bean. There is a particular spicy

> tricts in Java and Samstra. The opening of the trees in plantations are prevented becoming m submarine cables, have done much to bring about nore frequent communication with these important n availing themselves of the advantages in becoming better acquainted with those who have established important houses in the East Indies, and the writer is particularly indebted to Mr. Charles Dunop, of Singapore, and Mr. John Peet, of Batavia, er much information concerning the cultivation of coffee. Both of these gentlemen recently visited this country, and from their extensive experience hey were enabled to give to those interested in the tation of coffee many interesting details conroing the manners and customs of the natives, and bow the great truffle with the interior was conducted by their respective houses for their foreign

Not far from Ayar-Bangis is the port to which the coffee raised in the valley of Rau, in the interior, Padune, where it is placed in the covernment storeouses and sold at anction four times a year, viz: le March, June, September, and December. Natal, which is brought the valuable coffee raised in the | before digesting it, the previous stewing assists the fertile valley of Mandbelling, of which port Elout is the capital. Mr. Bickmore refers to a portion of Samutra where the Musi makes a great bend to the | in the frying-pan? south-west, and the path leads castward over a gently rising elevation, on the top of which is a large | it is the expansion of this water into steam, forcing and most thriving coffee garden, and near by are | its way through the fat which causes the crackling rice-fields which yield abundantly. "This garden has been very lately planted, and yet all the trees that are old enough to bear are nearly loaded down with fruit. The rice Selds show that an abundance of food could be raised here, and the only thing that wanting is people to do the work. The elevated stuation of this country makes it very healthy for reigners. If any one could obtain a grant of land here, and also the privilege of bringing a large number of Chlusmen, he would certainly realize a fortune, for coffee can be cultivated with little care; and rice, the staple article of food among that people, can be raised in any quantity. Such a privilege could not be obtained at present, but the liberal ing it to Padang or Palembang would be very light. comes burnt and broken, Sumstra, undoubtedly, contains large quantities of gold, but the true source of her wealth is not the

as we have already intimated, it is the great produclog country wherea we derive our principal supply Why is cabbage rendered more wholesome and

of that escential to our domestic economy. re, in the woods of Corcovado. It is the greatest | ble .- Arthur's Moyanine, mmercial staple of the empire of Brazil, which, beyond comparison is now the greatest coffee producing country of the globe. Java is the next in The United States above imported from Brazil, in and wasn't alraid to say so. He and aunt Patty had 571, over 200,000,000 lbs. of Rio coffee.

crued by the Marquis do Lavradio, Viceroy. The One day the contest waged unusually strong, and nest fruits of the tree were presented to the Mer. Aunt Patty left in disgust and ment out into the quis, who distributed them to the planters, explain- garden. ing to them the advantages of acting another valu-able article of produce to the country; but, strong stopped to gather a flower which attracted her atin their prejudices in favor of sugar and indigo, few | tention took any pains to cultivate it, and the progress of increase was so slow and gradual that in 1808, when bled ber. Don Joss VI. fed from Portuga to Rio de Janeiro, and soon after opened the port for foreign trade, the annual crop of coffee did not exceed 30,000 bags of 160 lbs. each. The increase until 1820 was very moderate, the crop then being 100,000 bags. The high prices railing in Europe, caused by the falling off eduction and increase consumption all over the world, stimulated the planters of Berril to extend their cultivation of confee, especially as the price of sugar had declined, and indigo, from its inferior quality, became neglected; also that much less cap-Ital was required for the cultivation of coffee. The in a hurry." importation of slaves at that time was great, prices low, and they were sold to planters on long credits, payment being received for them in produce. This sabled those of small means to buy estates. Crops being abundant, and favorable prices obtained, they were soon enabled to pay off their debts, and establish the custom of credit which was desired to angur planters, as that staple became unprofitable when brought into competition with Cuba, Porto Rico, and other sugar-producing countries. It is to be declining in Brazil, and coffee appressing and super-the first chance, Patty. All right; good-bys."

"Jabez! Jabez! That stork-up Becky Hastings seding it, in Cubs coffic was falling off rapidly and sugar demonity increasing. We now find at the shan't have him! Jahez, you Do you hear-Yea! present time that there is hardly enough coffice raised in Cuba, to supply the consumptive demand, and the importation of Rio and Java coffices has been found necessary to supply the increasing wants of came an object of great cultivation and commerce

there were exported over 2,000,000 sacks. The great importance which coffice has acquired of late years as a staple of commerce very naturally percessions or forced services of the netires, and forther promoting its culture. Since the anger persected those of coffice, attention has been directed

In the Sunda districts each family was obliged to I the demand now so universally made for the importake care of 1,000 coffee plants, and in the eastern | tant berry, France, England, and America, seem to fistricts, where new and extensive plantations were | have entered into a friendly aliance in endeavoring now to be formed on suits and in situations in many | to stimulate yet further the production by means o

ative skill devoted to its culture and preparation

The great coffee region is on the banks of the Rio or berries (which are double), or by slips. The The pair coffee is the newest and lowest priced, plants which have been taken from the nursery with the brown is the oldest and most esteemed. Coffee, balls of mould around their roots will bear fruit in the second about five per cent., and the third about produce until the third year, and the majority of and assumes a brown color. This is the brown col- the richest portions of Minas Gerses one thousand trees will vield from 2.580 to 3.200 pounds; in Rio Recent scientific discoveries have shown that the de Janeiro, from 1,600 to 2,560. In some parts of pavements, or level portion of ground (the terreno), whence they are taken when dry, and denuded of

In Brazil, coffee is planted in the following manner; "The fresh beans are sown generally in the groma about brown Java that the pale varieties shade of coffee trees, and the little plants are taken sever acquire until age has mellowed and changed up, with the earth about them, so soon as they have sched the beight of twelve inches. They are so Of late years there has been a growing desire to planted that the stems are from four to six feet know more about the great coffee-producing dis- apart. By cutting off the rankest shoots, the coffee Pacific railroad, and the successful operation of the | than twelve feet in height, so that the fruit which ripens in the twentieth, or even not till the thirtysecond month after the transplantation, may be the ountries. Americae merchants have not been slow | more easily plucked. After four or five years the crop is very good, and then one servant is kept for every 1,000 plants. The coffee tree yields three crops annually, which furnish employment for almost the whole year."-British Trade Journal, Aug. 1.

The Reason Why.

Why does boiling fast render mest hard? Because the excessive action of the most causes the albumen of the meat to set solid, crisps up the fleshy fibre and prevents heat having a gradual necess to the interior. Why, when good soup or broth is required, should

the meat be put in cold water?

Because, as the heat is developed very gradually, there occurs an intermixture between the luices of the firsh and the external matter. The soluble and is brought down, to be thence shipped in praus to savory part of the meat escape and earlich the soup-Why are stows generally healthful and digestible Because, being compounds of various substances they contain all the elements of nutrition, and as about 25 miles north of here, is the chief part to the office of the stomach is to liquely solid food

> stomach in this particular. What causes the crackling noise when lard is put Lard always contains some portion of water, and

> The heat at which fat or oil boils is much greater than for water. When the crackling ceases, the water has been driven off from the fat, and when the fat begins to boll-or bubble its heat will be very

Why in frying fish should the fat or oll be made very hot before the fish is put in? Because if the temperature is low when the fish is put into the frying-pan, it becomes sodden in the steam formed by its water, but if the oil be very much heated the water will be at once driven off, and

Why should meat or fish that is being fried be promises that it may be, at no distant time in the | Because the turning assists the evaporation of the future. Such an enterprise would not have the water. When the fish or ment is allowed to lie too character of an experiment, for the facility with long, steam is generated under it, and the substance which coffee and rice can be grown has already been becomes sodden; and the moment the steam is drivswa on this plantation, and the cost of transport- on off, the surface catches to the hot pan, and be-

the fish nicely browned by the scorebing off.

Why is boiled meat so juley and savory? Because the action of the fire, hardening its surcolous metal she possesses, but the cups of coffee face, seals up the pores through which the juices might escape. It acts in the same way that the sud-Brazii, indeed, has been called the land of the co- dea dip into boiling water does upon the joints of if not immediately. The pulped berries may remain con and the palm; but it may, with equal propriety, ment, but more effectually. To turn boiling ment be also designated the sand of the coduc tree, since, never use a fork, but toogs? a fork opens an escape for the juice, and wastes the best part of the meat

nutritious by being builed in two waters ? Coffee, although a native of the Old World, has Because (according to Dr. Paris) cabbagus contain long been one of the most important staples of the an essential oil, which is apt to produce bad effects; New. Meyer states that he even found some coffee and he recommends that they should be builted in trees growing wild in Brazil, not far from Bio Janei- two successive waters, till they are soft and digusti

How they Finally Got Married. One summer afternoon there came to Mr. Davidorder and although the latter does not yet contrib- son's the most curious specimen of an old bachelur ate one half the quantity of the former, jet it for- the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled nishes nearly three times as much as other markets. and odd. He hated old women, especially old malds it hot whenever chance drew them together; yet The first cuffee tree in Bearit was planted in 1754 still be came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patry by Frier Vilkso, in the gardry of the Saint Autonio
Convert at Rio de Jabeiro. Brazil was then governed at Rio de Jabeiro. Brazil was then governed at Rio de Jabeiro.

"What did you run for?" Bid a gruff voice be

"To get rid of you." "You didn't do it, did you?" "No: you are worse than a burdock hurr."

" And that ?"

"I must consult-"

"You won't get rid of me either." FI won't, ch 317 "Only in one way."

"Marry me." "What! us two fools get married! What would people any F That's nothing to us. Come, say yes or no; I'm

"Well, no, then." " Very well; good-bye; I shan't come sgain." "Stop a bit-what a pocker you're in." Yes or no!"

"Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool. Come back, I say. Why, I believe the critter has taken me for earnest. Jabez Andreus, I'll consider." "I don't want my considering; I'm going, Becky observed that while the cultivation of sugar was Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you

"All right; I thought you were of age. Goodbye,"

-Providence Journal. A Curious Sea Animal.

Quite an excitement was recently produced in Atthe labebitants of one of the principal producing lantle City, New Jersey, by the arrival of a fishing countries of former times. It was not, however, sloop, having on board a veritable live sea mounter. until after the Haytian insurrention that coffee be- which the oldest fishermen and watermen are at a lost to deline. It is of the turtle species, with a bend in Brazil. In 1809 the first cargo, consisting of 1502 similar to a cow, with white spots on the top. The tage, was sent to Salera, in the United States, per body is black in color, and from the nose to the tip ally Marquis Somerucias, and all the coffee raised of the tail six feet long. It has four flukes or flip down from the heights affired fresh food continually in the compine that year according amounted to 20,000 pers, and is five feet seven inches in breadth. The diameter of the body is two feet and a half. It is estimated that its weight is 700 pounds. The monster had been seen in the neighborhood for two or three weeks and numerous fishermen had at differsuggests the inquiry as to the best means of still ent times pursued it with darts and spears, endeavoring to expense it.

Failing to exten or kill it by such means, the esp-Isin of the fishing sloop with his crew cast a large Previous to the year 1806, the cultivation of this to other geographical points solded to its growth.

Seine off Brigantine Shouls, about five miles out at principally confined to the Sunda dis. Until the era of the French revolution the cultivanopoly extended their influence throughout every conflicent, and even on the southern court of Africa. See which will no doubt a province of the island.

Not content, however, with the natural increase of States and Colon.

Engineering Skill,

One of the most stopendous enterprises ever attempted by andacious man, writes the Chicago Infer-Ocean, is the construction of the Peruvian Railway, which will connect the Pacific Ocean with the valley of the Amezon. This nineteenth century is fall of murcels in the way of what is called engineering nece-fuller, perhaps, of monumental works of gone before it since the fall of the Roman Empire, But neither the Suca Canal, which cuts the narrow strip of sand that has obstructed the com the world for ages, nor the Mont Cenls Tunuel through the Alps, has presented such appalling obstucies as those which confronted the builders of a a railway at an elevation of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is really no parallel to this triumph of scientific faith, and it is matter for a legitimate patriotic pride that the men who have conceived and are now carrying out the work should be our countrymen. To form some lifes of the mechanical and intural difficulties which the construction of this transandine railway presents, it may suffice to say that 30 bridges and visduets, 2000 feet in length, and 35 tunnels, 15,000 feet in length, were required in a single locality. To grade the road as far as completed, 140,000,000 cubic feet of rock and earth had to be removed. The work, which was begun in 1870, has cost already about \$35,000,000, and will probably cost that much more when finished in 1876. One of its wonders is the great visduct. the blobest in the world, which is 580 feet long, and 300 feet high in the centre. The heights of the thre iron pillars which support it are respectively 106 ft., 183 ft., and 233 ft. From 8,000 to 12,000 laborers, mostly Chilians and coolies, are working on the FROM HONCKONG! road night and day.

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